

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

(From the Evansville Enquirer.)
The Present Administration

Is the theme of two-thirds of all the political discussions of the day. And yet, is it any more so than any previous Administration has been? There were those who, when Washington sat in the executive chair, accused him of extravagance, impolicy, and wrong. All the Presidents, from that day to this, have, each in their turn, been assailed by the shafts of political opposition; and a remarkable fact in this connection, is, that the best men were those who, at times, received the bitterest share of abuse. Washington, perhaps, had, as one of the best men, less of the outright abuse of party rancor than his illustrious successors; but this fact is easily explained. He was the first President; the government was new; it had just been formed out of kindly oppression, and the blood and thunder of the revolution, and in contrast to foreign oppression and the smoke of battle field, it was as a calm after a storm, like the sunshine and the rainbow after the tempest, and men quietly settled down under this altered political sky, and had no tongue to murmur at a change they themselves had brought. There were no more parties and factions then as now; it was before the confusion of the political tongue. The tower which Americans had essayed to build to heaven had not yet threatened the invasion of other nations. But Presidents are not Kings; and in succeeding years, when a veneration for the President, who had been looked upon as his country's guardian, had lost its freshness, and candidates had to be chosen from aspirants in the common ranks, familiarity—that latent germ which "breeds contempt"—that familiarity with ruling powers which grows out of the latitude allowed to public opinion by a republican government, caused the characters of those in high places to be discussed with the same freedom as those of the humblest members of popular sovereignty. Then it was that aspirants for office began to lead, and leaders began to follow, and parties began to demagogue, and demagogues began to revile the President and teach men to do likewise. Those who acts betokened the greatest wisdom and boldness received the most opposition—a persecution proportionate to the prominence of the object. Thus Adams, Jefferson, Jackson, and so on down to the present day, the President of the United States has had his political foes. It is a peculiar prerogative of our form of government, that freedom of speech is not limited to unofficial men. Another circumstance, arising from the ascendancy which men's passions gain over their reason, at the time of excitement, is, that men of no ordinary seldom get their just deserts if men's passions have been allayed by the removal of the exciting cause—which often does not happen until after the death of the persecuted victim. And is there any one of the Presidents who have ever lived, whose memory the common American heart is now willing to enshroud in glory? Not one. We revere the memory of those great statesmen and heroes, whom in the past we thought fit to entrust with the safety, the dignity, and the prosperity of our glorious Union. And so it will ever be. There is not an accusation which has ever been brought against Mr. Buchanan's Administration, that has not its origin in the rancor of party prejudice. There is not a ground of abuse, or even serious blame of the present executive, that is not built upon the passions of the moment, and uttered in the thoughtless, insincere spirit of party rivalry and political whim. Mr. Buchanan was elected at a time when it was a peculiarly delicate position to assume the duties of his office. The country was shaken with excitement from one end to the other; faction kindled the fire of internal strife, the red blood of battle stained our borders, and disunion threatened to sever the bonds of our confederacy and scatter wide the fragments of our federal constitution; and as usual, it had all been laid on the shoulders of the President—Pierce had "ruined the country," and Mr. Buchanan was expected to restore its prosperity. In the midst of these embarrassments he took the reins of government and drove the thirty-one couriers with a steady hand. But murmurs soon arose from the discontented opposition, who are never content until there is cause for discontent, and instead of lightening the burden of the Administration, obstacles were thrown in the way. But Mr. Buchanan has outlived it all; the constitution has outlived it, and the country is safe amid peace and prosperity. But have the murmurers ceased? No, nor will they; nor would they, though the President possessed the wisdom of Solomon and the purity of the saints. Mr. Buchanan's Administration has been signalized by a series of events and successes which have reflected honor on himself and on the nation in the eyes of the world. The spirit of filibustering has been crushed; the Mormons have been subdued without the spilling of a drop of blood; the government and the country engineered through a financial panic that seemed about to stop the wheels of trade, and stagnate all business; religion and the churches have flourished; the amity of our foreign relations preserved; the Atlantic telegraph, the wonder of the world, has been laid, and Kansas—that seething-pot whence the hydra-headed opposition, with bloody incantations, have evoked all the ruin they wished might befall this country—has been peacefully, legally, and wisely settled. Other nations look on and note all our prosperity, and admire the statesmanship and wisdom of our executive head; but here at home, from the throats of unpatriotic and ungrateful dogs, the murmurs still go up. For shame! Such traitorous dishonesty is the offshoot of political trickery. How can men who have a love of truth, and a love of country at heart, support such a faction of miserable tricksters? Base is that man, and party, who would thus withhold his aid from the good of his country, and at the same time cry down and defame the rulers of the government—the pillars of this happy land. How many times has the country been "ruined," and all the wrongs of the land heaped upon the President of the United States? And how soon will the load be taken off from Mr. Buchanan and laid upon the shoulders of his successor. Future history, taking no note of the howls of these Black Republican malcontents, will record the Administration of James Buchanan as its brightest page.

DEPILATION.—It has lately been ascertained that the cashier of a certain branch of the Union Bank, had improperly appropriated \$50,000 of the funds of said bank. The matter, we learn, has been satisfactorily arranged, the private property of the erring cashier being secured to the bank as indemnity against loss.—*Nashville Gazette.*

THE YELLOW FEVER SOUTH.—By private dispatches from New Orleans yesterday, we learn that there is no abatement of the epidemic in that city, and the unacclimated are advised to stay away awhile longer. Business was extremely dull, with an increase of the fever at Vicksburg and other points along the river.—*Low Courier.*

Later from Utah.

The Salt Lake mail arrived in this city in the afternoon of Saturday, the 25th, in charge of Mr. George W. Constable. The mail left Great Salt Lake City on the 4th of September. All was quiet in the city, with the exception of a few fistfights and knock-downs between the Saints and Gentiles.

Gen. Johnston was building a fort and erecting buildings in Cedar Valley, preparatory for winter quarters. A few of his men were still deserting him.

The heat was very oppressive when the mail party left Salt Lake, but they were soon to experience very sudden changes. On the evening of the 7th inst., three days out from the city, near the Tar Spring, between Big Mountain and Fort Bridger, snow commenced falling, which continued on through the night, until it fell to the depth of three inches. It all disappeared, however, the next day; but on the 10th inst. the ground was frozen hard enough to bear up the hacks, and ice was seen at least half an inch thick.

In the South Pass, on the 11th inst., another terrific snow storm blew up, which continued on through the day and night, until it fell to the depth of ten or twelve inches.

The suffering among the men and animals was great. A number of oxen belonging to the train gave out and froze to death. The Sweetwater Mountains were perfectly white with snow.

Coming in, small bodies of Indians were seen all along the route, begging and stealing as usual, but otherwise peaceable. Large herds of buffalo were seen near Plum Creek. The herds numbered six or eight thousand. One ox train was met which had lost about eighty head of cattle on account of the buffalo. Going out, near the same place, Mr. Constable says his party had to stand guard one dark, stormy night, and keep up a constant firing of pistols, guns, muskets, etc., in order to keep the buffalo from running pell-mell over them. He says the whole face of the country was perfectly black with them.—*St. Joseph (Mo.) Journal.*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—A private letter received from Arizona states that the Fort Yuma wagon road, under Col. Leach, is nearly completed. The largest political Convention ever held on the Rio Grande, assembled at Mesilla, on the 3d of September. The delegates represented about ten thousand people. Resolutions were passed, calling on Congress to organize the territory at an early day; determining not to send members to the Legislature of New Mexico; and to hold a new election of delegates to Congress, in order to show the largely increased vote since last year. The Convention was addressed by Lieut. Mowry and others.

Considerable emigration was coming into Arizona from Texas and the southern States, as well as from the northwest.

Col. Titus had arrived with a party to make a settlement on San Pedro. The yield of the silver mines continues to increase, and several new ones have been opened.

General Herran has, at the instance of Secretary Cass, returned to Washington from New York on business concerning questions between the United States and New Granada.

The Interior Department has approved to Florida, under the Congressional grant of May, 1856, over 183,000 acres of land in aid of the construction of the Florida, Atlantic and Gulf Central Railroad, connecting at Jacksonville and Alligator, sixty miles in length.

With a view to promote an efficient military organization among the citizens of the District of Columbia, an order will be issued by direction of the President, for the appointment of a board to revise the laws pertaining to a local militia.

The Secretary of War contemplates leaving Washington to-morrow, on a brief visit to the West.

It is the desire of the Administration that Gov. Denver shall recall his resignation of the Governorship of Kansas, and of this fact he has been advised.

CHATHAM, C. W.—Great excitement has been created here in consequence of legal proceedings being undertaken against a body of negroes for surrounding a train of cars on the Great Western Railway, and taking forcibly therefrom a servant belonging to Mr. Merlin, a planter of St. Louis. Ten or twelve negroes were bound over for trial at the next Assizes. The negro was taken against his own urgent entreaties.

BURNING OF THE AUSTRIA.—QUEBEC, Oct. 4.—The following is the account of their rescue, given by the passengers that arrived in the bark Catarina:

The pump connection with the fire engine was not in working order; some attempt was made to render it available, but the flames were too rapid and rendered them futile. Near the foremast, ropes were made fast to the chains outside, and to these numbers clung; but as the flames progressed the ropes were burned off. Those thus supported found a watery grave. On the bowsprit the passengers laid out, piled one on top of another, sometimes four deep. Finally, they were driven from this last resource until only one man remained seated at the extreme end. Eighteen persons got hold of the chain beneath the bowsprit and stay, and clung there till 4 o'clock in the morning. A seaman clambered from thence to the bowsprit, when those clinging to the stay passed their wet clothing to him, and the fire was subdued so as to render the bowsprit comparatively safe. They remained there till picked off by the boats of the Catarina.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Marshall Rynder has returned from New Bedford with Macomber, the mate, and four of the crew of the brig Haidee, which recently landed 900 slaves near Cardenas. The Haidee was the vessel lately scuttled off Montauk, the Portuguese crew landing at that point and proceeding to New London. The Haidee belongs to this port; Macomber belongs to New Bedford.

The bank statement, issued to-day, shows the following results. Decrease in loans, \$459,000; decrease in specie, \$92,000; increase in circulation, \$4,000; increase in deposits, \$2,472,000.

The steamers Fulton and Harriet Lane will leave Norfolk to-morrow on the Paraguay expedition.

Secretary Thompson has gone to Philadelphia on business, to remain several days.

LATER FROM THE PLAINS.—ST. LOUIS, Oct. 4.—A dispatch from Independence, per U. S. Express Co., to Booneville, says that the Santa Fe mail arrived on the 2d inst., with dates to the 13th ult.

M. Craig Hay, the contractor of Fort Massachusetts, is supposed to have been murdered by the Indians.

Considerable political excitement exists at Santa Fe, between the regular Democratic nominations and what the Gazette calls the Bob-Tail Democracy.

The Apache Indians are still troublesome about Fort Buchanan. They stole a lot of government stock. No news from Fort Defiance.

It was supposed that the Navajo Indians had been slaughtered.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 4.—The steamship General Rusk has arrived with dates to the 25th ult. The yellow fever is raging at Matamoros and Brownsville. Vidaurri was near Potosi on the 13th. Meramon declines fighting. The Liberals are forming an army at Vera Cruz.

KEY WEST.—British brig Esperanza found drifting in the Gulf. Captain dead, crew sick; towed into Apalachicola.

Deaths from yellow fever yesterday, 68; during the week, 380.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The Indian bureau, to-day, received a letter from Dr. Fomey confirming the report of the Indians robbing the mail when 250 miles from the Salt Lake City. He

says an attempt was made to kill the conductor, driver, and guard. The Indians on the Humboldt river have been committing depredations for ten years, and this is the first outbreak of the season.

General Johnston. At the request of Governor Cummings, sent a military force of 1,500 men for the protection of the mails and of the travelers. BRIDGPORT, Conn., Oct. 4.—The city election took place to-day, and the entire Republican ticket was elected. Mr. Booth, the Republican candidate for Mayor, received 31 majority over Calhoun, Dem.

TRINITY BAY, Oct. 4.—No change has yet occurred in the electrical manifestations from Valentia. I am trying a new system of working, and will telegraph thereabout. (Signed) Dr. SANTI.

TRINITY BAY, Oct. 4.—Nothing done with Valentia yesterday. Some very good currents have been received from Valentia, but nothing intelligible.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 4.—The health officer reports 64 deaths from fever during the last week, including Saturday.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 4.—The interments of yesterday were 6, including 3 from fever.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The steamer Cahawba has arrived, with Havana dates to the 29th ult. The papers state that an American ship had landed a cargo of slaves near Cardenas. She represented to have left the African coast with upwards of 900, of whom nearly 250 died, during the passage, of starvation. A Spanish official has been to Cardenas to investigate the matter.

LIST OF PERSONS SAVED.—QUEBEC, Oct. 4.—The Norwegian ship Catarina, arrived here yesterday with sixteen passengers and six of the crew of the burned steamer Austria. One passenger is a German, fourteen years old. The names will be telegraphed soon.

The following are the names of the rescued cabin passengers: G. Stoppel, Andrew Lindheim, Stearns, Conrad Eifert, Joseph Litcher, Wilhelm Bransfield, Heinrich Furrier, Joachim Pless, Edward Ahlers, Joseph Quertzig, Christopher Barker, Evera Nilsson Peter, Evenson Winscott, Johannes Demis, Christopher Demer, Crew—Martin Falge, cook; Jas. Karze, Fred Thefeldt, and Henri Rioren, firemen; Johan Rohmndot, Johan Heinrich sailors.

Another Homicide in Mercer.—Acquitted by the Examining Court.

On Thursday last week, at the Fair grounds near Salvia, in this county, Absolom Jenkins was shot and instantly killed by Robert McAfee, Jr., in a crowd of some five or six thousand persons. The examining trial was commenced on Saturday morning, but the parties not being in readiness, was continued until the following Wednesday, the whole of which day, with a part of Thursday, was occupied in the examination of witnesses.

The Court was composed originally of Judge Chinn, of the Circuit Court, and J. J. Driskell, Esq., a Justice of the Peace; but the case was tried by Judge Chinn alone.

The testimony introduced in behalf of the Commonwealth, served to establish the following facts: that the defendant and the deceased had both been upon the ground for several hours before the occurrence of the homicide, there being no probability, however, that any words had passed between them, although they had passed each other repeatedly, and each was evidently aware of the other's presence; that at the time the killing occurred, the deceased was in friendly conversation with S. S. McFatigue and Ben. M. Kirby, in relation to a matter of business, evidently unconscious of the close proximity of the defendant; that the latter approached the deceased from behind, and placing a pistol close to the back of his head, fired and killed him instantly.

The defense relied mainly upon proof that threats of personal violence had been uttered by the deceased against the defendant, and introduced a large number of witnesses to sustain this fact, and also to show that the manner of the deceased on the day of the homicide, while passing the defendant on the fair grounds, was such as to induce the belief that he was anxious to bring on a personal collision.

It will be recollected that some months since an affray occurred at Duncansville, in this county, between several members of the McAfee family on the one part (including the defendant) and the deceased on the other, resulting in the death of Wm. McAfee. The deceased was severely beaten on that occasion with stones and other missiles, and was left on the ground in a state of unconsciousness. He survived, however, and was subsequently arrested and held to bail for his appearance at the ensuing term of the Mercer Circuit Court, to answer the charge of having killed Wm. McAfee. Since the unfortunate death of that lamented young man no collision has occurred, so far as we have been able to learn, between Absolom Jenkins and any member of the McAfee family, until the killing of Jenkins.

The counsel for the defense contended, however, that the threats uttered by the deceased after the affray at Duncansville, were such as to justify the defendant in killing him to save his own life.

The counsel for the Commonwealth contended, on the other hand, that no threat, unaccompanied by an overt act on the part of the person taking the threats—either by force, assault, or such a demonstration as would give the other party reasonable ground for believing that an assault was about to be made—could justify one man in killing another, and that no possible train of circumstances could excuse a homicide committed in the precise manner in which the late Absolom Jenkins was killed.

The prosecution and the defense were both ably conducted—the former by Messrs. W. A. Hoge, Roger W. Hanson, and B. C. Trappan, and the latter by Messrs. P. B. Thompson, C. C. Smalley, Hon. John B. Thompson, Hon. T. F. Marshall, and Jas. D. Hardin.

The court decided that the killing of the deceased was a case of justifiable homicide, and the defendant was accordingly discharged from custody.—*Harrodsburg Transcript.*

The opposition to the Democracy scarcely ever deserve the name of party. It is only a temporary union of the factions of the day, with some apparently popular catch-word as a maxim, and hostility to some Democratic measure as a pretext. Always shifting and changing their names, they are everything by turns, and nothing long. Anti-Masonic, Whigs, Democrats, "American-Republicans"—there is a succession of names under which the opposition has arrayed nearly the same identical forces for twenty-five years! And every year or two comes a new coalition. Now the anti-Masons unite with Whigs, again, the "radical" Democrats (men altogether too pure for this world, and yet scarcely fit for the next) unite with the Seaward Whigs. Out of this union comes forth the Black Republican party. Now, that party unites with the Fillmore Americans, and what name this new and incongruous fusion is to take, we will leave it to the next session shifting to disclose. Weed, Seaward, and Brooks are sponsors.

Ring up the curtain! The performers have changed their dresses, and are ready to appear on the stage, with new marks over their well known features.—*Rochester Democrat.*

HALIFAX, Sept. 29.

To Cyrus W. Field, New York: I bring instruments and regulations for testing and working on certain days, when the Valentia electricians will be particularly watchful for signals. It is hoped that by establishing a system of union between the two stations to get signals through. The conductor is not broken. The defect is the loss of insulation at a point 250 miles from Valentia. It is possible that by sending a certain kind of electricity to improve the insulation, and thus overcome the difficulty for a time from the nature of the defect. Signals even at present may be received at Valentia from Newfoundland, but not vice versa. Everything will be done to restore the communication. Mr. Brett thinks the cable can be lifted and repaired. Signed, C. W. LUNDY.

Ass't Electrician from the Valentia Office.

A WHALE.—Talk about your Scotch giants, your Jim Porters, and such; but it has been served for McCracken county, Ky., to produce the largest whale ever killed in this country. We yesterday saw an infant in this city, seven weeks and three days old, which weighed exactly one pound and a quarter. Its mother has almost reached the astonishing age of thirteen years. Young New York and young every other place is a long ways behind Young Paducah, particularly in the baby line.—*Paducah Herald.*

[From the Mobile Daily Register.]

Rational View of the Illinois Contest.

The argument of those Southern Democrats who sympathize with Douglas in his struggles in Illinois, as also of those anti-Democrats of this section who, of course, favor him as a mischievous foe to the Democratic administration and party, is, that opposition to Douglas is synonymous with support of this Black Republican competitor. This is an assumption egregiously dishonest and sophistical. The argument, if it is sound one, would impose upon the Democratic party the obligation of standing aloof from every political contest where two parties, both hostile to its principles and policy, should be in the field, or of choosing between them, on the principle of the least of two evils. For our part, we repudiate and stum the idea of such a role for the Democratic party, as not only unworthy its dignity, but as calculated utterly to demoralize and degrade it below every claim to the popular favor, and every capacity for good. The Democratic party is embarked in a great mission of patriotism. It is entrusted with the duty of sustaining and carrying out a code of principles on the maintenance of which depend the security of the constitutional rights of the States of this Union and the preservation of the confederacy. It cannot compromise any portion of those principles or unresistingly allow them to be assailed or endangered, without a dereliction of faith and duty, subversive of every claim to the popular confidence and to the reputation of a great conservative and patriotic party. It is a duty which this party owes to itself, and the great interests which it has in its keeping, to wage unsparring war upon every foe who may show himself in arms against its principles and its policy, whether he be of its ancient traditional enemy, or an apostate raising the standard of rebellion and the voice of false prophecy in its bosom. Whenever the Democratic party shall permit itself to stoop to a discrimination between two parties that may stand in hostile array against it, or whose principles both be in antagonism to its own, and to become the partisan of the one against the other, as being the less hostile and mischievous; from that very moment its prestige and power are forfeited, and it will have sunk into the facile and depraved instrument which every ambitious traitor and apostate may count upon, who will involve himself in a conflict with a foe of his own party, and thus expose the Democratic cause to a more noxious seeming defeat than himself. Such a course would be in effect offering a premium to desertion and apostasy. It would be as ruinous in point of expediency as it would be degraded in morality.

But let us examine more particularly this assumption that those who condemn and denounce the obnoxious course and platform of Mr. Douglas, are amenable to the charge of favoring the Black Republican competitor. We utterly deny that we, or any of those of our Democratic brethren who coincide with us in condemning Mr. Douglas's execrable and disorganizing course are justly liable to the charge of favoring the success of his competitor, Lincoln; or that any responsibility for the result will rest upon us, should a Black Republican Senator be elected in Senator Douglas's place. Let us for a moment, and by way of illustration, transfer the scene to some other State, and suppose a candidate, let us suppose that Giddings is the regular Black Republican candidate in Ohio for the United States Senate, and that Tom Corwin sets himself up as a competitor for the same position. Corwin is a less extreme anti-slavery man than Giddings, though himself highly obnoxious to the Democrats as holding opinions adverse to them on vital issues, such as the slavery question. It is doubtful, or even impossible, that he would be elected while Corwin remains in the field, whereas it is possible, on the other hand, that Corwin may be elected by the co-operation of the Democrats. In such a state of case, should the Democracy of Ohio scorn, as they certainly would, to rally to the support of Corwin, and should they, should they be elected, would be just as reasonable to hold them responsible for the election of Giddings, and to say that in refusing their support to Corwin they had favored the success of an arch Abolitionist, as it is to say that Democrats who refuse to support Douglas are aiding to elect the Black Republican, Lincoln, and will be responsible for the result should he be elected. Any sensible man say that in such a case we have exposed, it would be the duty of Democrats everywhere to lend their countenance and aid towards the success of Corwin over Giddings? And what is the difference between the case and the one which now presents itself in Illinois? Mr. Douglas may be—though even that is very questionable—less obnoxious in his political character than Mr. Lincoln, but he is maintaining the same principles and opinions diametrically antagonistic to those of the Democratic party, the most vital questions of public policy, and he is occupying an attitude of open and unmitigated hostility to the party. He assumed a position of opposition to the Administration and the Democratic party in the last session of Congress on the leading and paramount question of their policy, and he is now appealing to the people of Illinois to endorse and sustain him in that position. Shall the Democratic party not only submit unresistingly to his warfare, but aid him with their active sympathies in a triumph over themselves and their policy, simply because in his career of mischief and disorganization he has been attacked in the flank by a Black Republican adversary? Must Democrats be estopped from defending their policy against a deserter who has turned his arms against them, and from shooting marked claudiment upon the traitor, because the foe to whom he fled repels and makes war upon him?

It may be that the reputation, also condemnation, of Mr. Douglas by Democrats, in and out of Illinois, may indirectly contribute to the election of a Black Republican Senator in his place. But for that result let it not be said that those Democrats are responsible. Suppose, on the other hand, that they should refuse to aid him, and that he were to Mr. Douglas, and vouchsafe him their cordial and active support towards his re-election, would they not incur a most self-stultifying and damaging responsibility in sustaining and building up a man who is the avowed enemy of the policy of their party, and more potent to damage and defeat it than his Black Republican competitor could possibly be?

The Democratic Convention of the Fifth Congressional district of Ohio, which nominated Hon. Wm. Munger for Congress, adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved. That the platform of principles adopted by the National Convention at Cincinnati, is the only authoritative exposition of Democratic doctrines, and is unalterable except by a body equal in power and authority with that convention that in the meantime we will make no new issues, and permit none to be made, as tests of party fidelity; that we will prescribe no dogma, and permit no prescription of Democratic creeds, because of difference of opinion in relation to the true construction of any article in the creed; but will recognize all men as Democrats, and none other, who remain in the organization and abide the usages of party.

The captured Africans on the slave Echo have been re-shipped, and are on the ocean, on their way to Liberia. Humanity would have decided that it would have been better that these poor creatures should be retained in this country, in the service of white men; but by law they had to be returned. The Colonization Society has taken charge of them; but they will find it a puzzle what to do with these uneducated barbarians. This is the first instance in which the practical difficulty of disposing of a cargo of captured Africans has occurred. It will most likely lead to a discussion on the subject, and some modification of our laws. One experiment will be as many as the Colonization Society will be willing to make, we apprehend; and some other way of disposing of the case will have to be devised.—*Low Dem.*

SHE DON'T LIKE IT.—Sukey Berkham, a colored woman, now residing in Connecticut, but formerly a slave in Alabama, was manumitted by her master some two years since, and now supports herself by an annual stipend for her support. But she is not satisfied with her present condition, and now wishes to return to her old home, preferring the chances of obtaining a kind master at public sale, rather than remain any longer in the "Nutmeg State."—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

TRANSPLANTING TREES.—Where the land is not underlaid with a close, hard pan that will hold water, and make an unhealthy ice bath for the roots during winter, there are many kinds of trees that are well transplanted in the fall. The operation of transplanting need not be performed until October; but the work of preparation should begin in September. Dig the holes for the trees with a liberal hand, say for a tree as large as a broom-stick, make the hole not less than three feet across and eighteen inches deep. When commencing to dig, lay aside the turf and top soil, if it is rich, and after throwing out the rest, return these to the bottom of the hole, and gather with any old bones, hats, shoes, wool, or other like refuse, in default of which put in manure from the barn-yard, or well-rotted the better—and let the hole take the mellowing influence of the atmosphere and the storms, until the time of planting it arrives; meanwhile, if the subsoil thrown out of the hole is lean, scatter it about the ground and go with a wagon to where rich soil can be had, and bring in enough to pack around the trees when they are set, and dump it by the holes ready for use.

It is now stated, with no little confidence, that General Walker, the celebrated filibuster, is on his way to Nicaragua, at the head of several hundred men. Arms and ammunition have already gone forward, and the force is to land from the Pacific side. Rumors of a similar character have been in circulation for some time, but they attracted little or no attention. They have now, however, assumed a tangible form, the Government having been duly apprized of the movement. The result it is impossible to imagine. The last expedition of Walker was a signal failure; for he was arrested and sent back before he was fairly in operation. But he succeeded in escaping conviction in New Orleans, and appears to be determined to try his fortune once more. Whatever may be the result of this adventure in other respects, he possesses indomitable energy, and it is to be regretted that his talents are not devoted to a more praiseworthy, or a last a more practicable cause.—*Low Journal.*

THE STATE CONVENTION.—Several of the most influential members of our party in this county have spoken up this week. They all agree with us that the 8th of January will suit more generally the people of this section for holding the State Convention than the 15th of March; and, in fact, we heard some of them say that they could go the 8th of January, but could not in March. All that we have seen and spoken to upon the subject are for Preston and the 8th of January. They all think we have to fight as hard a battle next summer as Jackson fought at New Orleans. We want our successes to be as great, and if we take the anniversary of the great battle to pick our general upon, we will at least have something to brag on. Let the 8th of January continue to be, as it has been for years, the great sabbath of the Democratic party of the State.—*Hopkinsville Press.*

The Horse Trade.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29, 1858. Trade is light, with very few horses in the market. A few Southern horses are more generally sought for this week. There are not over 250 head offered for sale to-day. Some very fine pairs extra single horses would doubtless meet a ready sale. Business is rather slow in picking up—October, however, should be the best month in the fall for the trade. The following are the quotations of the market at Twenty-fourth street to-day:

Good to first class trotters in wagons.....	\$250-300
Good to first class harness horses.....	25-30-400
Good to first class saddle horses.....	25-30-300
First class working horses.....	125-150
Ordinary working horses.....	100-125

MASONIC CURIOSITY.—A few days ago our friend, Mr. C. Blackburn, found in a sack of Rio coffee, a copper medal, bearing upon one side the effigy of King George the Third, and upon the reverse the motto "In hoc signo vinces." On the reverse, in a wreath, the number "203" has been stamped over the number "40." There is a motto on this side, but the medal has been so much worn as to make it illegible. The date is "1328." The peculiar significance of this medal will be appreciated by all Masons who have attained the degree of Knight Templar.

Cottingham Journal.

CRIMINAL COURT.—The criminal term of the Jefferson Circuit Court commences next Monday. We understand that the docket is the largest ever known in our city, and will be further increased by the finding of the grand jury at its next session.—*Low Courier.*

FALL MILLINERY GOODS.

Mrs. Margaret Herrensmit
Will open her FALL MILLINERY GOODS on WEDNESDAY, September 29th, on St. Clair street. sep29 wdt-wtf

B. B. SAYRE'S SCHOOL
Of English, the Ancient Classics, and the Mathematics.
Will be in session forty weeks from and after the 1st of September.
Terms same as last year. sep14 wtf

Oysters! Oysters!! Oysters!!!
STOUGHTON'S EXCHANGE.
I AM in receipt of Fresh Baltimore Oysters, from the coast, by the can or half can, either to the town or country.
Oysters and other delicacies of the season served up at any hour of the day or night, at my Saloons. My oysters have always been, and always will be, supplied with the best Wines, Liquors and Segars to be found anywhere.
sep17 wdt-wtf H. R. POWELL.

RARE CHANCE!

From \$2 to \$10 per day easily realized!
An Honorable Business. Capital required only \$150 to \$15.

A NEW Article (Patented) of use in every Family, for making, storing, and packing, and for young and old, wanted, to engage in its sale, in every Town and County in the Southern and Western States and Territories. Send for a Circular, or apply in person to J. B. BOSTON.
No. 33 South Third Street, Philadelphia.
MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
Four Samples sent free by mail on receipt of \$1. sep14 wtf.

GEO. B. SLOAT & CO.'S

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
C. A. CLARKE, AGENT, FRANKFORT, KY.
THESE machines possess the combined advantages of all other machines, and are universally acknowledged to be the best and most successful machines in use. Having a variety of patents, consisting of three first class double-thread machines, can safely defy all competition, and guarantee full satisfaction to purchasers, who can select from the following list every variety of stitch required for all manufacturing and family purposes:

PRICES.
Sloat's Double-thread Lock-stitch (both sides alike), \$60.
This machine makes the same stitch, and we warrant it to be equal to Wheeler & Wilson's machines in execution, beauty, and durability.

Sloat's Double-thread Elastic-stitch, \$60.
This machine makes the same stitch as the celebrated Grover & Baker machines, and can be used with a single thread, for quilting and tucking.

Bradshaw's Improved Shuttle (both sides alike), \$70.
This machine is admirably adapted to the farm. These machines are simple in construction, speedy in movement, not liable to get out of order, and will sew equally well on the thickest or thinnest fabrics, of all kinds, and are universally acknowledged to be the best and most successful machines in use. Having a variety of patents, consisting of three first class double-thread machines, can safely defy all competition, and guarantee full satisfaction to purchasers, who can select from the following list every variety of stitch required for all manufacturing and family purposes:

NEW Tailoring Establishment.
The undersigned would inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity, that he has commenced the business of

FASHIONABLE TAILORING,
on Main street, in Mrs. Noel's house, opposite Mr. W. H. Averill's Drug Store. He respectfully requests that the public patronize him, and will warrant his work done to give satisfaction, and his prices as moderate as those of any other Tailor in the city. He has formerly been in business in Versailles, and refers to his customers there.

sep29 wdt-wtf JNO. W. VOORHIES.

NEW TREATMENT

BUFFALO MEDICAL DISPENSARY:
ESTABLISHED FOR THE CURE OF
**DYSPEPSIA, GENERAL DEBILITY,
FEVER AND AGUE, ASTHMA, INCIPI-
ENT CONSUMPTION,
INFIRMITIES OF YOUTH & OLD AGE.**

NO MERCURY USED.

DR. AMOS & SON,

CORNER OF MAIN & QUAY STS., BUFFALO, NEW YORK
ARE the only Physicians in the State who are mem-
bers of the Royal College of Surgeons, London.
May be consulted from 9 o'clock in the morning, un-
til 9 at night, in every state and symptom of disease.
The treatment they adopt is the result of upwards
of years extensive and successful practice in Europe
and America.

A MOST SCIENTIFIC INVENTION.
An instrument for the cure of genital Debility, or
Neurasthenia, more properly known as Seminal
Weakness, which is cured in from fifteen to twenty
days, by the use of this instrument, when used con-
junctly with medicines.

YOUNG MEN TAKE NOTICE.
Dr. AMOS & SON, take pleasure in stating that they
have invented a most important instrument for the
cure of the diseases. It has been subjected to a
test of the most eminent physicians in London,
Paris, Philadelphia, New York, it has been declared
to be the most useful instrument ever invented for the
cure of Seminal Weakness or any disease of the gen-
ital organs, caused by the excessive use of the
Limen.

Dr. AMOS & SON, in order to satisfy the most
skeptical as to the merits of their instrument, pledge
themselves that in any instance when it may prove
unsatisfactory in a fair trial, the money will be re-
funded by returning the instrument in good order.
Persons wishing the above instrument will observe
that the price, with the accompanying directions, en-
cured, packed, sent by mail or express, is ten dol-
lars.

NEW REMEDIES—QUICK CURES.

A CURE WARRANTED.
Dr. AMOS & SON have for a long series of years
been engaged in an extensive practice in the treat-
ment of these delicate complaints, and are the only
legally qualified physicians who have been declared
cure certain complaints, or from whom genuine
European remedies can be obtained.

Persons in any part of the world may be success-
fully treated, by the use of the medicine of their
cases, with a remittance for Medicines, etc., which
will be returned with the utmost dispatch, and se-
cure from observation.

DR. AMOS & SON,

Cor. Main & Quay streets, Buffalo, N. Y.

MAGNOLIA HOUSE,

Madison St., bet. Pike & Seventh,

COVINGTON, KY.

J. B. WASSON, Proprietor.

THE subscriber, late proprietor of the FRANKFORT
Hotel, respectfully informs the public that he has
taken the **Magnolia House**, Covington, Ky., and
having thoroughly

Renovated and Refurnished it.

Is prepared to entertain his friends. His experience
in catering for the public, and his desire to please,
will give entire satisfaction to all who patronize him.

THE TABLE will be supplied with the best
marketable food, and the bar with the purest liquors.

THE Proprietor takes pleasure in announcing
that Mr. J. J. HAMPTON, well known for his courteous
and gentlemanly bearing, has charge of the
Clerk's office.

MEALS to suit Passengers leaving on any of the
Trains.

THE arrangements of the Magnolia House will
in all respects be under the immediate supervision
of the Proprietor, and he pledges his best efforts
to give entire satisfaction.

July 1, 1858—14

J. B. WASSON,

President of the Board.

NOTICE!

CONFIDENTIAL in all notices, Livingston coun-
ty, Ky., the following described SLAVE:

Todd, of dark copper color, about six feet high,
rather thin build, right leg crooked, will weigh
about 150 pounds, 27 or 28 years old, had on when
seized, a blue bandanna handkerchief, and a little
old wool hat; says he belongs to a trader named
Pless, Co., and was purchased from John Murphy,
of Augusta county, Va.

The owner is desirous to come forward, prove
property, pay charges, etc., or he will be dealt
according to law.

July 1, 1858—wfm

A CARD

From Dr. James M. Jarrett, of the
New York Lung Infirmary.

MY connection for the past eight years with the
above Institution, as Chief Physician, and a
twelve years connection of steady devotion to the
cure of Pulmonary Consumption and its kindred dis-
eases, together with my unrivaled opportunities and ad-
vantages of making real researches, and the success
of a perfect system of Medical Inhalation—has en-
abled me to arrive at a decisive, direct, and suc-
cessful course of treatment for the Throat, Lungs,
and Air-Passages. By Inhalation, the vapor and curative
properties of medicines are directly addressed
to the diseased parts, and the system is not over-
burdened. I do not advise the use of Medical Inhalation of any
kind, to the exclusion of general treatment; and al-
though I consider it the most important element in the
management of those fearful and often fatal dis-
eases, yet I deem it very necessary that each patient
should have the benefit of both general and local
treatment. The success of my treatment in the
above diseases, and the high character of the Institution
over which I have so long had the honor to
preside, are too well known to require comment. I
have concluded to make such arrangements as will
bring the benefits of my experience and treatment
within the reach of all who are afflicted with these
diseases, and to those who have entered the Infirmary,
or who were able to visit me at my office. Hoping
therefore that the arrangement will give entire sat-
isfaction, both to the professional brethren and the
public, I would respectfully announce, in conclusion,
that I can now be consulted personally or by letter,
on all diseases of the Throat, Lungs, and Air-Pass-
ages, and that the medicines, the same as used in the
Institution, prepared to suit each individual case. In-
haling Vapors, Medical Inhalers, &c., will be supplied
at the Unitarian or the Catholic. TERMS: My
fees of treatment by letter are as follows, viz: \$12
per month for each patient, which will include
medicine sufficient for one month; do also, in-
haling Vapor, and an Inhaler Apparatus. Payment
may be made in advance, or on receipt of the box
of Medicine, and the Inhaler Apparatus, and ex-
piration of the month, if the patient be cured or
entirely satisfied with the treatment. Patients, by
giving a full history of their case, and their im-
provement in full, can be treated as well by letter as
by personal examination. Patients availing themselves
of Dr. Jarrett's treatment may rely upon immediate
and permanent relief, as we have cured upwards of
over thirty days. Letters for advice promptly an-
swered. For further particulars address

Dr. J. M. JARRETT, M. D.,
No. 520 Broadway, New York City.

P. S.—Physicians and others visiting the city are
respectfully invited to call at the Infirmary, where
many interesting cases may be witnessed, and in
our improved apparatus for the inhalation of medi-
cated vapor can be seen and inspected.

sepl4 t-wk4wfm

FARM FOR SALE.

WILL sell my FARM, containing 120 acres of land,
lying two miles north of the Forks of Elkhorn,
Said farm is in good repair; has upon the premises a
comfortable Dwelling-House, containing four rooms
and a wide hall; negro cabin; all necessary out-
buildings, such as Stables, Sheds, Hemp-house, Ice-
house, &c. Also, a fine large

Pond of never-failing Stock Water.

Those wishing to purchase a desirable home would
do well to call and examine my place.

an 19 wktwfm

For Sale.

Paris Flag coat to amount of \$2 and charge

Younan office

FOR SALE.

160 ACRES of valuable land in Missouri, only
two miles and a half from the Hannibal and
St. Joseph Railroad; situated on a beautiful stream
valuable for its water power. The land is in the
rich in the Creek bottom, the soil of which is extremely
rich and heavily timbered with Oak, Hickory, and
Walnut of large size, and the balance is in each
prairie, and fertile soil. Apply to

sepl4 t-wk4wfm

FOR SALE.

MY wife's health absolutely demanding a change
of residence, I will sell the house and grounds
which I now occupy, six miles from Frankfort, Ky.,
on the Lexington and Frankfort Railroad. Improve-
ments: a house, a beautiful cottage, containing
eight rooms, a bath, a kitchen, and a stable; a
stable; a corn-crib; a spring of never-failing
water some ten or fifteen feet below, and walked
up to stone steps, the surface of the earth with
some steps to the water. The land (twenty acres)
in point of fertility, is inferior to none in the
State. A large quantity of young fruit trees, such
as fruiting next year, pear, cherry, and plum trees
of the best varieties, berries, &c. In leaving the
above property, I leave a medical practice to the
one who may wish to purchase it. There is no
other in any part of the State, or in any State. A
respectable physician would find here all the
facilities for the practice of his profession. For
this property I will take \$5,000—one third in hand,
and the balance in one, two, three, and four equal
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BRAGG'S ARCTIC LINIMENT

THIS incomparable Liniment, upon which no
great mass of the afflicted of all lands now
rely for relief from the pangs of Rheumatism, Neu-
ralgia, Gout, Erysipelas, Cancer, Scrofula, Sprains,
Bruises, Burns, Sore, and all other painful affec-
tions, is rapidly superseding all similar preparations. The
proprietors give for the encouragement of sufferers
the following memorandum of the cures effected in the
past few months. Certificates from the parties named in the possession
of the proprietors, but their length precludes
the publication of all but a few.

One Bottle Triumphant.

Mrs. Moffitt, No. 345 Morgan Street, St. Louis, hav-
ing suffered for three years with Rheumatism, and
tried many preparations without effect, was cured by
one fifty-cent bottle of Arctic Liniment.

Out of Purgatory.

Henry Davis, Mount Street, St. Louis, who says he
was "suffering the pangs of purgatory" with neural-
gia, for months, was cured by three or four applica-
tions of the Arctic Liniment.

Pity the Little Children.

A little daughter of Mrs. Lee, residing on Lake
Street, Chicago, was scalded all over the upsetting
of a kettle of boiling water. The Arctic Liniment
was applied according to the directions, and the fire
was instantly extinguished, and in a few days the little
sufferer was well.

Restored to Beauty.

Mrs. George K. Tyler, Canal Street, N. O., had long
suffered from a painful and disgusting eruption on
the face, and by the use of one bottle of the Liniment
was cured, and restored to her original beauty.

A Horrible Tumor.

Eugene Mallory, Natchez, was three years the vic-
tim of a horrible tumor on the neck, which resisted
all remedies until the Arctic Liniment. Three bottles
cured him in a few weeks.

Wonderful Cure!

Mrs. Bedford, Mobile, was confined to her couch for
three months by a fair trial of the Arctic Liniment.
Despair from the failure of all other remedies, was
cured by the Arctic Liniment, in a little over a month.

An Explosion.

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 28, 1857.
I hereby certify, that having been badly bruised
and scalded by the explosion of a steam boiler, a
friend induced me to try Bragg's Arctic Liniment.
The smart was instantly extracted from the scalds,
and in a very short time, all the pain was gone from
the bruises. In two weeks I was well, and able to re-
sume my business.

HENRY HAVERSKILL,

Residence on Jackson Street.

The Blind See!

Wesleyan City, Nov. 9, 1857.
Dr. A. G. BRAGG—DEAR SIR: For more than three
years I have been afflicted with inflamed eyes in an
aggravated degree, and tried various Physicians, and
several nostrums, to no effect. I was induced by Dr.
Bragg to try the Arctic Liniment, and in two months
my eyes were nearly well. My little daughter was afflicted
in the same manner for the same time, and during a
part of the time she was nearly blind. I was induced
to try your valuable Liniment, and in a few days she
was perfectly sound. Thus have I, with one bottle of
the Arctic Liniment, cured my own eyes, besides
restoring the vision of my little daughter. I would not
without your valuable remedy in my house.

Very truly,
WM. RUSSELL.

WEBSTER CITY, IOWA, Nov. 9, 1857.

I hereby certify, that I am well acquainted with
Wm. Russell, and with the astonishing cures he men-
tions, and know his statement to be strictly true.
J. J. WADSWORTH, Webster City.

Good for Animals.

This invaluable Liniment is also equally efficacious
in curing the diseases of animals, as witness the
following certificate: Messrs. J. A. Arnold and Lynch,
Crested Co., keep the two largest livery stables in the
West, and are generally known throughout the United
States.

St. Louis Dec. 28, 1857.

We, the undersigned, having used Dr. Bragg's Arctic
Liniment for a number of months, cheerfully tes-
tify to its superior efficacy in curing the diseases of
horses, and in restoring the sight of the blind. We
use the Arctic Liniment, and we would use no other.
We keep and have kept for a number of years, ex-
tensive livery stables in this city, and consequently
our experience about horses and their diseases is
great, and we unhesitatingly say, that the Arctic Lin-
iment is the only one we have ever found always ef-
fective. We cordially recommend it to all who pur-
chase it, and we are confident that it will be found
stable keepers and others having the care of horses.

J. A. ARNOLD & CO.,
LYNCH, ARNOLD & CO.,
Chestnut Street.

Caution.

Many Druggists, having old liniments on hand,
will try to sell them to you as the best, but you must
ask them to purchase them. Ask for "BRAGG'S ARCTIC
LINIMENT," and take no other.

Liberal Proposition.

The proprietors agree to furnish each purchaser of
a dollar bottle, and a free subscription to the Arctic
Liniment, for one year. This is one of the best N. Y.
illustrated papers. The Arctic Liniment is put up in
25 cent, 50 cent, and \$1 bottles. The 50 cent and \$1
bottles contain 50 and 100 per cent more Liniment
than the other, and are the cheapest. For sale by
BRAGG & BIRCHWOOD.

An agent is wanted in every town and village. Ap-
plications must always be accompanied by responsible
references. For full particulars, apply to the Proprietors,
St. Louis, Mo.

For sale in Frankfort, by

ADAMS EXPRESS CO.,

Office at Gwin & Owen's Hardware Store.

G. W. OWEN Agent.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.—County, SS.

A STATEMENT respecting the affairs of the
Adams Express Company, made and subscribed to by
an act of the Legislature of Kentucky, entitled, "An act
concerning Express Companies," and numbered 731,
declaring said Companies to be common carriers, and
providing for the safety of articles entrusted to their
care.

The business of said company is conducted by nine
Managers, whose full names and proper places of re-
sidence are as follows, viz:

WM. B. DIMSORE, New York, N. Y.
EDWARD S. SANFORD, New York, N. Y.
SAMUEL SHORR, Baltimore, Md.
GEORGE W. CASS, Pittsburg, Pa.
JAMES M. THOMPSON, Springfield, Mass.
JOHN B. BROWN, New York, N. Y.
JOHN BINGHAM, Philadelphia, Pa.
JAMES B. KINSEY, New York, N. Y.

"The person interested as co-partner, and trust are
the stockholders of said Company, who change from day
to day, and of whom it is impossible to make an ac-
curate statement; owing to the frequent changes.

"The amount of Capital employed in the business
of said Company, in the State of Kentucky, is about
\$100,000, as the sum can be ascertained ten thousand dol-
lars."

"And we, the subscribers the managers above
named, do hereby certify that local agents served upon
an authorized agent of said Company, in said coun-
ty, shall be deemed and taken as good service upon
said Company, and after due consideration, I do
hereby certify that the above named agents, and
have hereto subscribed our hands this 11th day of
April, A. D. 1856."

WM. B. DIMSORE, L. S. J. Rufus B. Kinsey, L. S. J.
Edw. S. Sanford, M. Thompson, L. S. J.
S. M. Shorrock, L. S. J. Clapp Spooner,
Geo. W. Cass, L. S. J. John Bingham.

"STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA:

"Be it remembered, that on the eleventh day of April
1856, before me came George W. Cass, President of
the Adams Express Company, and personally made and
subscribed to the foregoing statement, signed by him, is true according